

THE NAUTILUS.

Vol. XI.

APRIL, 1898.

No. 12.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AMERICAN LAND SHELLS.

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Punctum clappi n. sp.

Shell minute, openly umbilicated, yellowish-brown, with depressed, nearly level spire, and cylindroid whorls. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, the earlier $1\frac{1}{2}$ smoothish, finely pitted, the last 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ whorls sculptured with elevated laminae running with the increment-lines, 30 to over 40 on the last whorl, the intervals closely striated and showing fine spiral striation; suture impressed, descending in front; umbilicus deep and open, its width contained between $3\frac{1}{3}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in greatest diameter of shell. Aperture short oval, higher than wide, somewhat oblique, but little excised by the previous whorl.

Alt. 1.1-1.2, greatest diam. 2 mm.

Seattle (Randolph) and Tacoma (Hemphill), Washington; Salem, Oregon (Hemphill).

My attention was called to this form some years ago, but its determination at this time is due to Mr. George H. Clapp, who insisting that the shells were neither *Punctum conspectum* nor *Pyramidula asteriscus*, induced me to review the group.

P. (Planogyra) asteriscus is even flatter above; the umbilicus is wider, one-third the diameter, and more open; the cuticular lamellae are more widely spaced and fewer, 19-25 on the last whorl, and the aperture is relatively smaller.

Punctum conspectum, which also occurs at Seattle, has a much more elevated spire, decidedly narrower umbilicus, less than one-fourth the diameter of the shell, and the aperture is different in shape, wider than high.

On some specimens of *P. clappi* the elevated lamellæ are in part subobsolete.

Dentition not yet examined, so that the species may turn out to be a *Planogyra* rather than a *Punctum*.

Punctum californicum n. sp.

Similar to *P. conspectum* in the small, deep umbilicus and color. Spire somewhat more elevated; whorls fully 4, closely revolving, the last decidedly narrower than in *conspectum* (viewed from above). Surface lusterless, with fine, even, hair-like striation, and in places showing faint traces of spiral striæ. Umbilicus narrow and deep, its width contained $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in greatest diameter of the shell. Aperture wider than high, shaped much as in *P. conspectum*.

Alt. 1'14, greatest diam. 1'85 mm.

Fish Camp, Fresno Co., California.

Gastrodonta (Taxeodonta) lamellidens n. sp.

Shell similar to *G. multidentata*, but larger, with an additional whorl, and instead of radial rows of teeth having partition-like radial barriers, generally three in the young, one, not far within, in the adult shell. Alt. 1'6, diam. 3'7 mm.

Thunderhead, Great Smoky Mts.

This is one of Mr. J. H. Ferriss' finds. It was only obtained in small numbers, but probably is abundant, overlooked on account of the small size. I have not heard of *G. multidentata* being found so far south as this.

Gastrodonta collisella percallosa n. var.

Shell similar to *G. collisella* or a small *ligera* with globose base; having an extremely heavy callus within the outer and basal walls of the aperture, extending about one-third whorl inward; no lamella. Whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$. Size of *G. collisella*.

Mr. Geo. H. Clapp, of Pittsburgh, Pa., when in Philadelphia lately, called my attention to this form. Upon examining the collection of the Academy, two trays of it were found, one set collected by A. G. Wetherby (who also supplied Mr. Clapp's specimens), on the Tennessee river, 3 miles above Chattanooga, Hamilton Co., the other by G. A. Lathrop, at Nashville, Tenn. In correspondence with Mr. Wetherby some years ago, we mutually agreed that the shells were a small, heavily calloused variety of *G. ligera*; but upon reconsideration I am disposed to rank them rather with *G. collisella*.